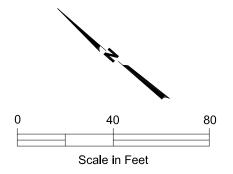


LEGEND

Approximate Excavation Bottom Confirmation Soil Sample Location



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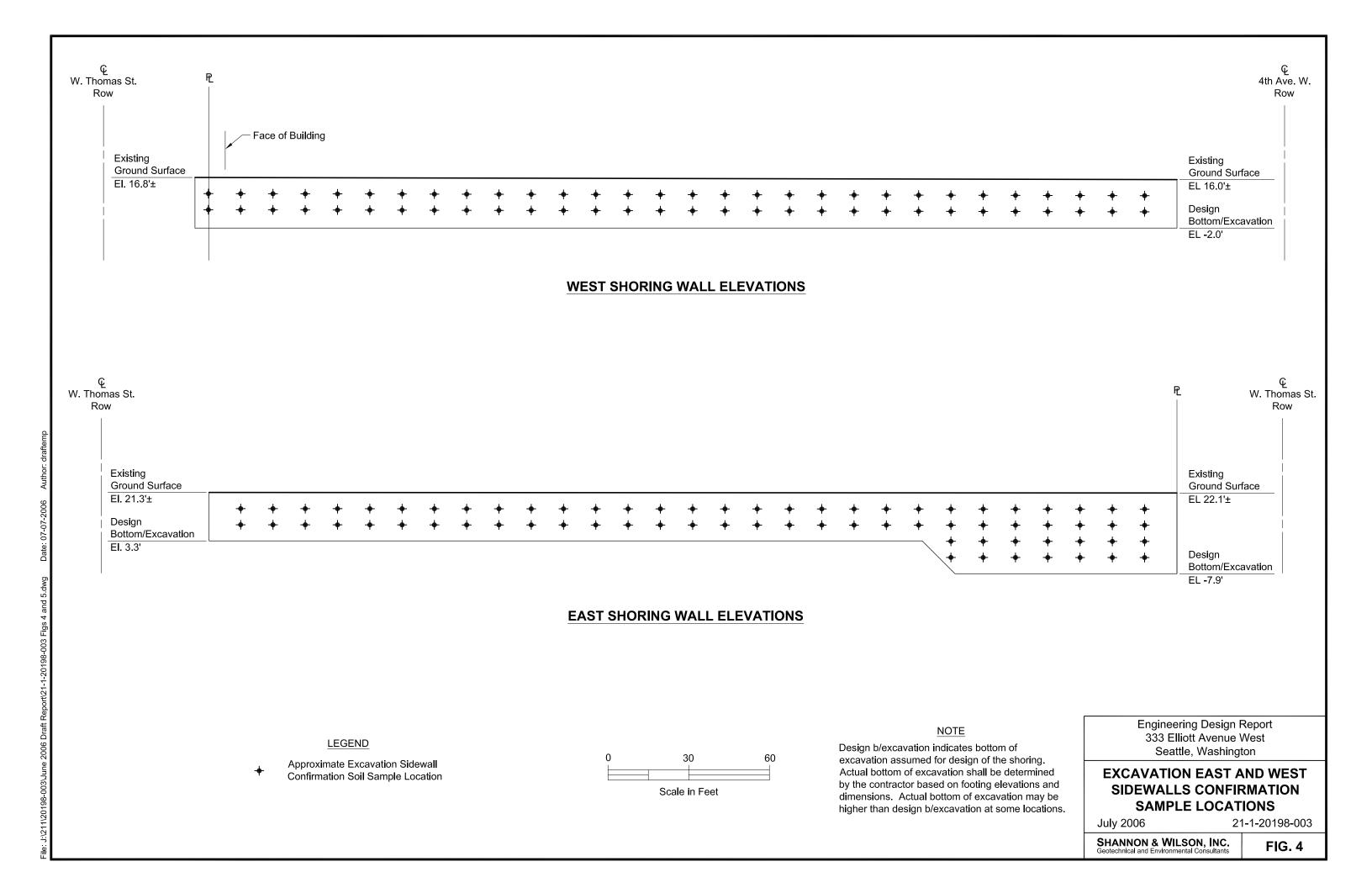
# EXCAVATION BOTTOM CONFIRMATION SAMPLE LOCATIONS

July 2006

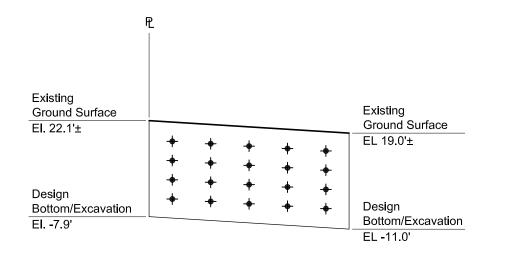
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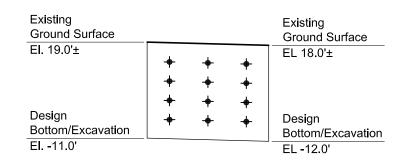
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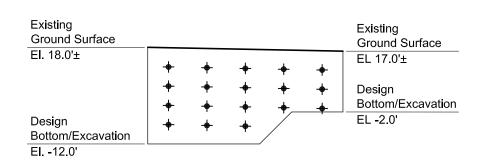
FIG. 3



### NORTH SHORING WALL ELEVATION C







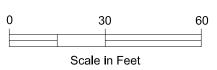
#### **SOUTH SHORING WALL ELEVATION D**

### **SOUTH SHORING WALL ELEVATION E**

### **SOUTH SHORING WALL ELEVATION F**

#### LEGEND

Approximate Excavation Sidewall Confirmation Soil Sample Location



#### NOTE

Design b/excavation indicates bottom of excavation assumed for design of the shoring. Actual bottom of excavation shall be determined by the contractor based on footing elevations and dimensions. Actual bottom of excavation may be higher than design b/excavation at some locations.

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# EXCAVATION NORTH AND SOUTH SIDEWALLS CONFIRMATION SAMPLE LOCATIONS

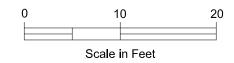
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FIG. 5

1:0211/20198-003\line 2006 Draft Report/21-1-20198-003 Figs 4 and 5 dwg Date: 07-07-2006 Author



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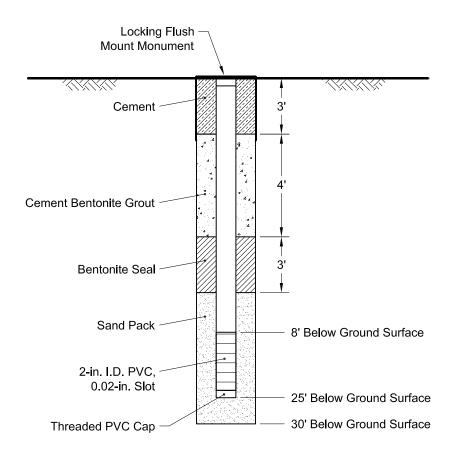
## WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM SCHEMATIC

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FIG. 6



Not to Scale

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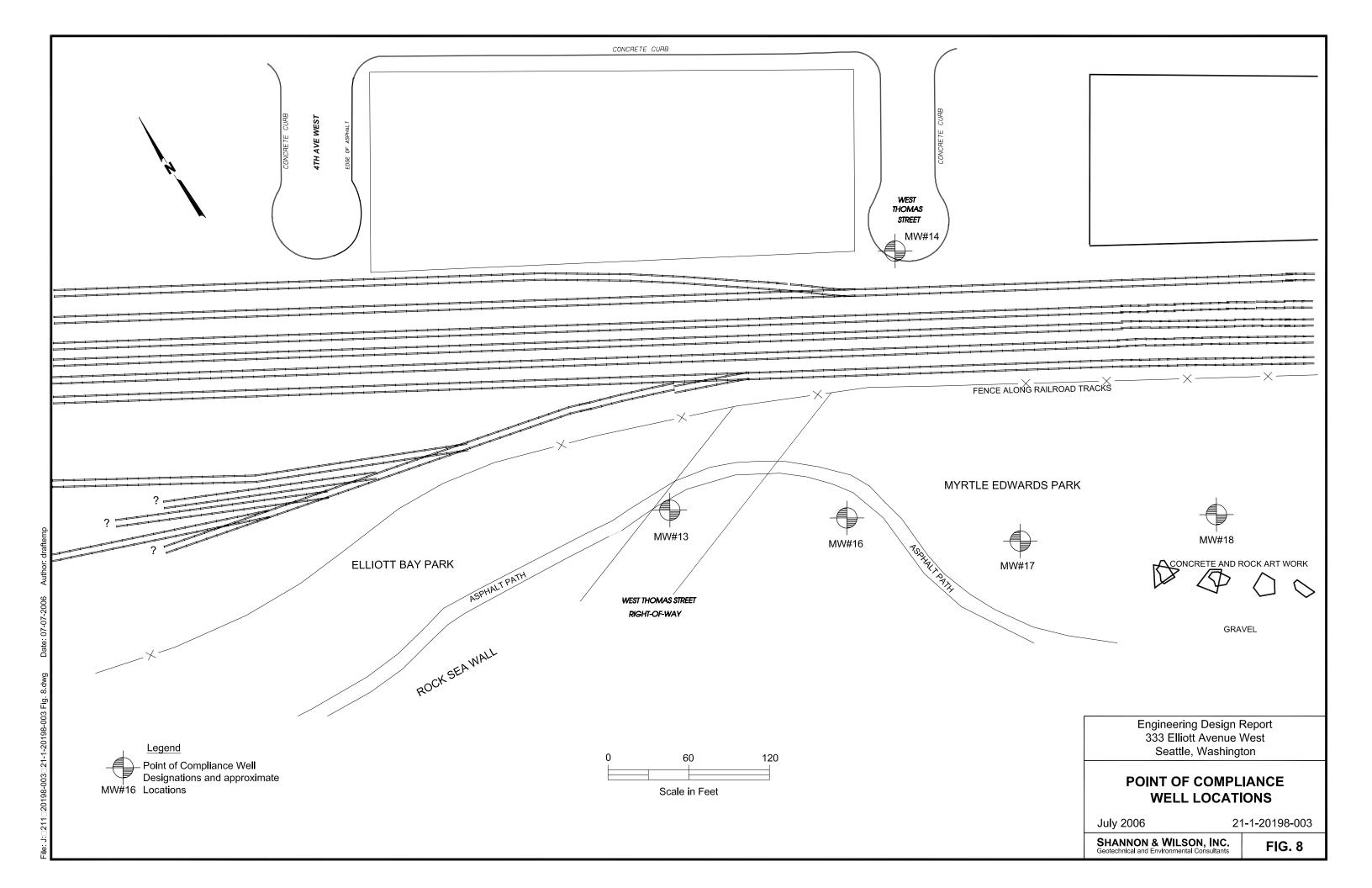
## OBSERVATION WELL TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION

June 2006

21-1-20198-003

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FIG. 7



# APPENDIX A SHORING PLAN

### Reference Documents:

- Geotechnical Report by Shannon & Wilson, Inc., dated June 10, 2005. "Recommendations for Prestressed Rock and Soil Anchors" by the Post-Tensioning
- 3. OSHA and WISHA Standards.
  4. Geotechnical Memorandum by Shannon & Wilson, Inc., dated March 28, 2006.

<u>Design Loads</u>: The recommendations for lateral soil pressures provided in the Geotechnical Report were used for design.

Submittals: Shop drawings shall be submitted to the Architect prior to any fabrication or construction for all structural items including structural steel and miscellaneous metal. Mix designs shall be submitted to the Architect for all concretes and grouts. Shoring monitoring results shall be submitted to the Architect, Engineer and Geotechnical Engineer on at least a weekly basis.

Inspection: Inspection by a qualified Geotechnical Engineer or independent Testing Lab will be provided by Owner for pile installation, tieback installation and stressing and welding.

Special Conditions: Contractor shall verify all dimensions of existing structures in the field and shall notify the Architect of all field changes prior to fabrication and installation.

Crack Survey: Prior to construction, the Contractor shall complete a written and photographic log of all existing structures as described in the specification. A licensed surveyor shall document all existing substantial cracks in adjacent streets, sidewalks and existing structures.

<u>Utility Location</u>: The Contractor shall utilize the services of the "Utility Locator Service" (1-800-424-5555) to verify the extent and locations of site utilities. If the actual field verified location of utilities could result in a conflict with the shoring, the Engineer shall be notified immediately.

Prior to construction, Contractor shall verify that overhead obstructions, including electrical lines, do not interfere with use of the Contractor's drilling equipment.

Concrete: Concrete work shall conform to all requirements of Chapter 19 of the International Building Code. Concrete strengths shall be verified by 28-day standard cylinder tests, unless approved otherwise. Grout strengths shall be verified by 2-inch cube tests per ASTM C109. Concrete mixes shall be as follows:

Minimum Cement Per Cubic Yard

3000 4 sacks Pile structural concrete

— 1 1/2 sacks Pile lean concrete, secant piles

Admixtures that weaken the concrete mix shall not be allowed.

As an alternative to the above, the Contractor shall submit concrete mix designs to the Engineer for approval two weeks prior to placing any concrete. The alternate mix design will be reviewed for conformance to IBC Chapter 19.

Grout: Tieback grout shall be neat cement with a minimum of nine 94-pound sacks of cement per cubic yard of grout.

Prestressing Steel: Uncoated Seven Wire Stress Relieved Strand Grade 270 shall conform to ASTM A416. Steel Thread Bar Grade 150 shall conform to ASTM A 722.

Steel Reference Specifications: Design, fabrication and erection shall be in accordance with the following specifications:

- AWS D1.1, -2000

Structural Steel

 AISC Specification for the Design, Fabrication and Erection of Structural Steel for Buildings, 9th Edition

Welding

Washington Association of Building Officials (WABO)

ASTM A 615, Grade 60

AWS prequalified joint details

## Steel Materials:

Reinforcing steel

Welder Certification

Structural steel (except as noted below) - ASTM A 36 UNO - ASTM A 992, Grade 50 Structural steel W12 & larger ASTM A 36 UNO Connection material. angles, plates, and misc. steel E70XX UNO Welding electrodes ASTM A 53. Grade B

- ASTM A 500, Grade B Structural Tubes ASTM A 307 UNO

Sawn Lumber: Sawn lumber shall conform to "Grading and Dressing Rules," West Coast Lumber Inspection Bureau (WCLIB), latest edition. Lumber shall be one of the two grades listed below:

(base values) <u>Grade</u> 4x - Timber Lagging Douglas Fir-Larch No. 2 900 Timber lagging shall be pressure—treated with waterborne preservatives in accordance with AWPB LP-22 to a minimum retention of 0.4 lbs./cu. ft. Lagging shall be rough cut.

SHORING PROCEDURE <u>Verification</u>: Dimensions and location of existing structures shall be verified prior to fabrication and installation of any structural member. Notify the Engineer about any discrepancies

Hole Drilling: Pile and anchor holes shall be drilled without loss of ground and without endangering previously installed piles and anchors. The geotechnical report recommends the use of casing to prevent collapse of the drilled hole in loose soils and soils that are below the groundwater level. See the geotechnical report for possible obstructions.  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$ Excavation Below Tiebacks: Tieback installation and stressing shall be completed prior to excavating more than 1 foot below centerline of anchor level at the west wall and 2 feet below the centerline of anchor level at all other walls.

Cut off and/or remove all components of shoring wall in City Right-of-Way 4 feet below grade following construction. Destress all tiebacks after concrete floor and walls above have attained design strength and after obtaining approval from the Engineer. See N/SH-5 and P/SH-5 for special tieback destressing procedure for the south wall.

Lagging: Timber lagging shall be installed at the north, south and east shoring walls. Voids between lagging and soil shall be backfilled immediately after lagging installation using a free draining backfill material selected by the Shoring Contractor. Drainage behind the wall must be maintained. It is the Contractor's responsibility to limit the amount of exposeds soil without lagging to avoid loss of soil. Excavation to install lagging below the ground shall be limited to 3 feet.

### TIEBACK STRESSTING AND TESTING

Performance and proof tests shall be conducted on the tiebacks in accordance with Reference 2. Portions of these recommendations are outlined as follows:

### Performance Tests

- 1. Prior to installing production anchors within a particular soil stratum, a performance test shall be accomplished for each anchor type and/or installation method that will be used. Approximately 3 percent of the production anchors, selected by the Geotechnical Engineer shall be performance tested by cyclical loading in 25 percent increments to 200 percent of design capacity. The 200 percent load shall be held for a minimum of 60 minutes. Successful 200 percent test anchors may be utilized as production tiebacks.
- 2. The performance test shall consist of recording the load and deflection measurements over a series of load cycles. The testing procedure and load increments recommended in Reference 2 shall be used for the performance test. The final maximum test load shall be maintained for at least 60 minutes.
- 3. The maximum stress in the prestressing steel shall not exceed 80 percent of the guaranteed ultimate tensile strength (GUTS) during performance testing. Piles and tiebacks may require extra reinforcement to permit stressing to 200 percent of the design load as required by the performance test.
- 4. A successful performance test shall meet the following criteria:
- A. Exhibit a near linear relationship between load and movement over the 200 percent test
- B. The creep rate does not exceed 0.080 inches/log cycle time during the final log cycle of
- C. The total elastic movement exceeds 80 percent of the theoretical elastic elongation of the free stressing length.

Test results from anchors not meeting these criteria shall be reviewed by the Geotechnical Engineer and the Engineer to determine if a replacement anchor is

### Proof Test of Production Anchors

- 1. Each production anchor shall be proof-tested to 133 percent of the design load.
- 2. A proof test shall consist of incrementally loading an anchor to 133 of the design load. The testing procedure and load increments recommended in Reference 2 shall be used for the proof test.
- 3. A successful proof test shall meet the following criteria:
- A. Exhibit a near linear relationship between load and movement over the 133 percent test
- B. The creep rate does not exceed 0.04 inches for the 10 minute hold period of the final
- C. The total elastic movement exceeds 80 percent of the theoretical elastic elongation of

the free stressing length. Test results from anchors not meeting these criteria shall be reviewed by the Geotechnical Engineer and the Engineer to determine if a replacement anchor is

- 4. Following successful proof loading, each anchor shall be locked—off at 80 percent of design loading required.
- 5. The maximum stress in prestressing steel shall not exceed 60 percent of the ultimate tensile strength at the design loads.

## Jacking and Test Apparatus

required.

- 1. The anchor load shall be measured with a pressure gage calibrated with the jack and accurate enough to read 100 psi changes in pressure. The pump shall be capable of applying each load increment for performance and proof tests in less than 60 seconds.
- 2. The movement of the anchor during testing shall be recorded to the nearest 0.001

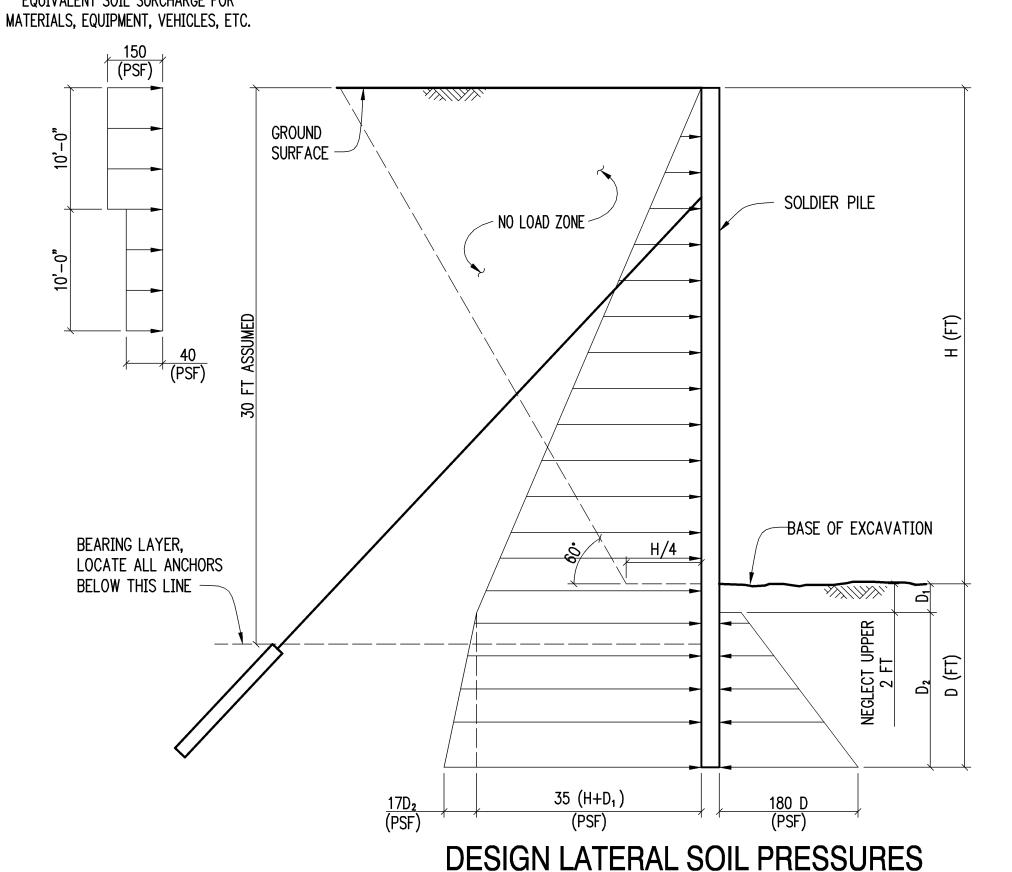
## Pile Bracing for Tieback Testing

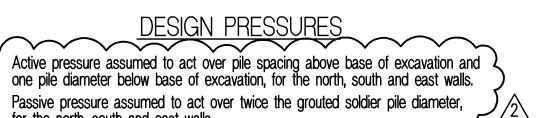
Steel bracing may be required during tieback stressing and testing to restrain the soldier piles from twisting. The locations and configuration of the bracing will be determined in the field at the time of construction. The cost to and install the bracing will be considered

## SHORING MONITORING

Monitoring of the shoring system, conducted by the Contractor, shall include measurements of vertical and horizontal movements of each soldier pile as directed by the Geotechnical Engineer. Monitoring points shall be located at the top of the soldier piles, strategically located to facilitate easy measurement by the surveyor. Ground surface monitoring shall be established on hardscapes surrounding the site as directed by the Geotechnica Engineer. Monitoring points shall be established on all adjacent buildings and shall be monitored daily during active excavation. Acceptable settlements will depend on the sensitivity of the surface or subsurface structure, therefore, settlement criteria will be established by the Geotechnical Engineer during active excavation. Additional monitoring points may be established at the direction of the Geotechnical Engineer.

The measuring system used for shoring monitoring shall have an accuracy of at least 0.01 foot. All reference points on the existing ground surface shall be installed and read prior to commencing the excavation. Subsequent points at depth along the shoring wall shall be installed and read as soon as possible during excavation. All reference points shall be read prior to and during critical stages of construction. The frequency of readings will depend on the results of previous readings and the rate of construction. As a minimum, readings shall be taken twice a week throughout construction until the shoring walls are completed. Readings shall be taken once a week by a licensed land surveyor. More frequent readings may be required at critical times during construction or if deemed appropriate by the Geotechnical Engineer. All readings shall be submitted to the Engineer and Geotechnical Engineer for review. If movement is observed to be 1 inch or greater, construction of the shoring system shall stop. The contractor, Engineer and Geotechnical Engineer shall evaluate the cause of the movement and implement mitigation measures, if deemed appropriate.



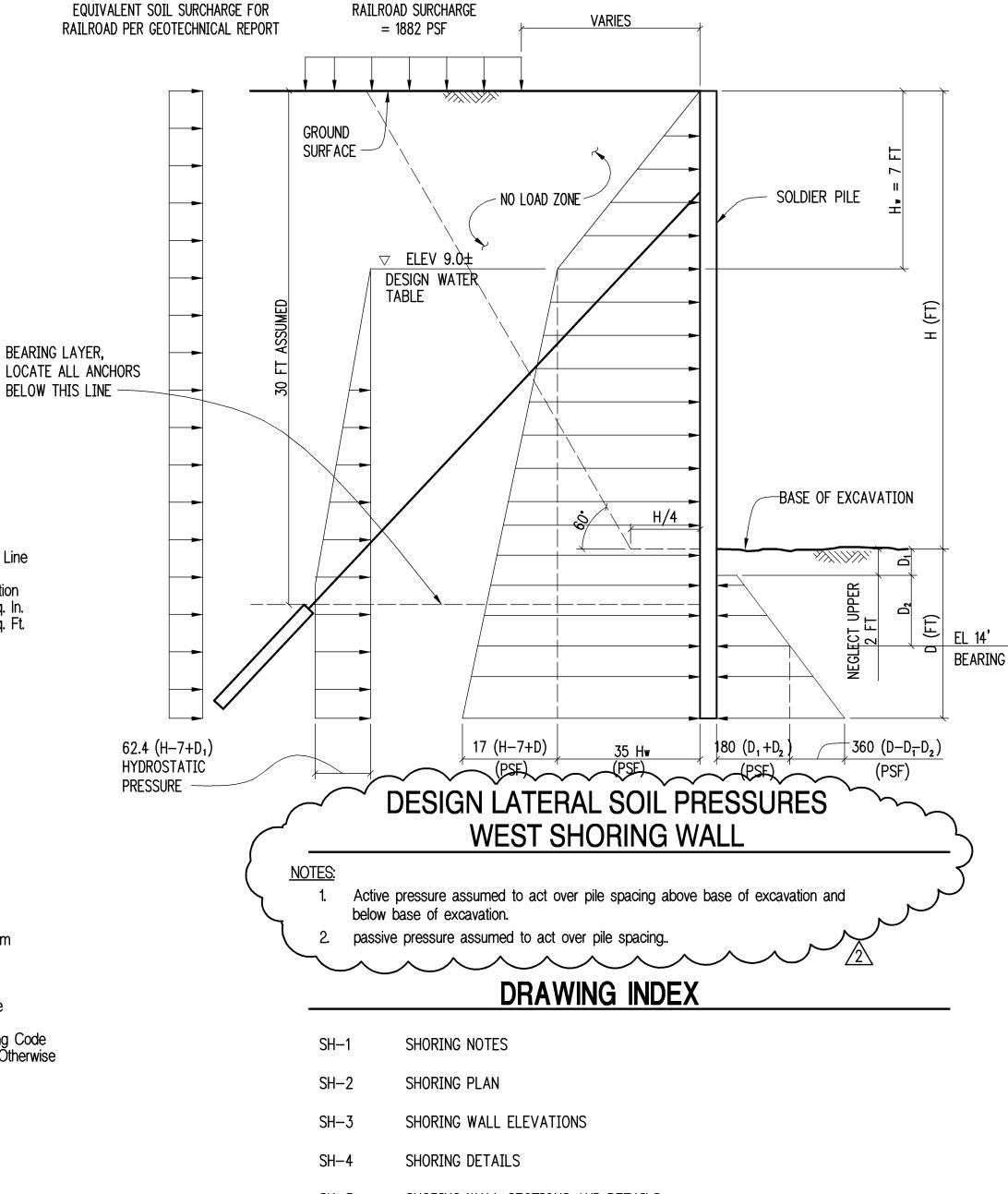


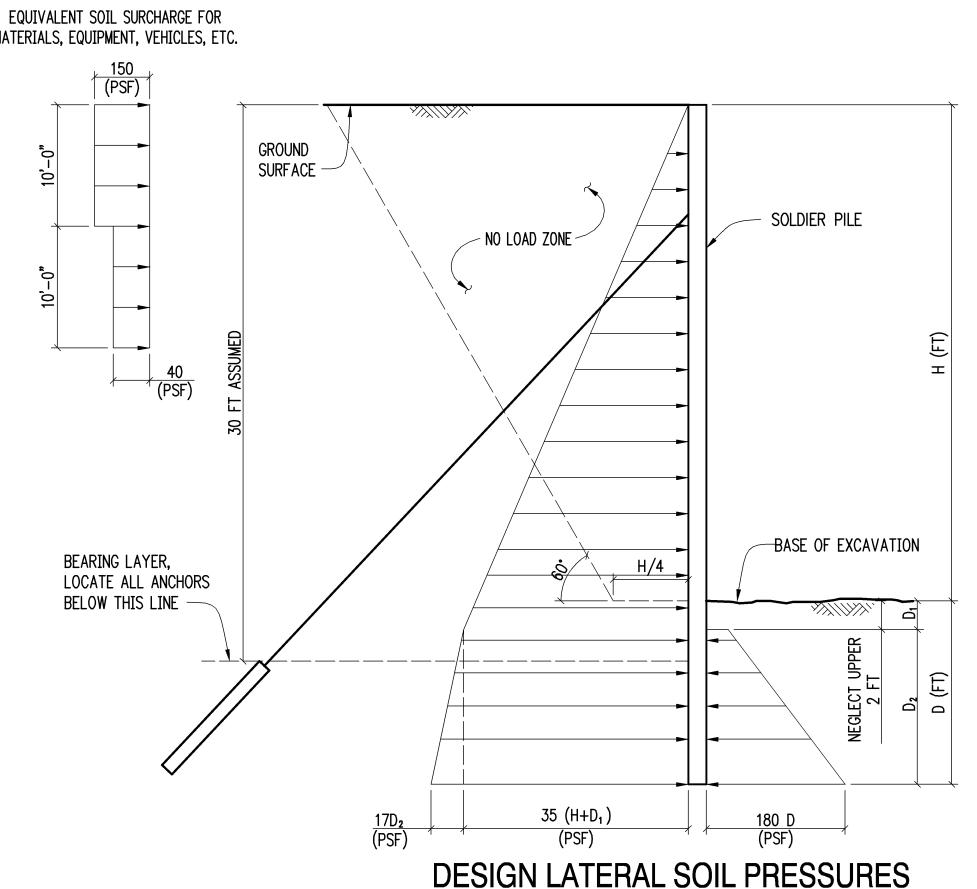
- 4. Allowable soil friction between concrete and soil for shaft = 20 KSF in dense native soil. 5. Allowable shaft end bearing = 15 KSF.
- drilling methods and anchor size to achieve this capacity.
- Depth of dewatering assumed to be at bottom of excavation except at west wall.
- 8. Design does not include hydrostatic pressures above assumed groundwater table. 9. Lateral surcharge pressure is based on an assumed traffic surface surcharge of 300 psf
- 10. Railroad surcharge = 1882 PSF over 8.5 foot width for piles at west wall.
- 11. Bearing layer assumed to be 30 feet below ground surface based on information

## SHORING DRAWING ABBREVIATIONS



Outside Face





DESIGN LATERAL SOIL PRESSURES CANTILEVER OR SINGLE-SUPPORT TIEBACK EQUIVALENT SOIL SURCHARGE FOR

MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, VEHICLES, ETC.

BEARING LAYER,

BELOW THIS LINE -

LOCATE ALL ANCHORS

GROUND

SURFACE -

- NO LOAD ZONE -

H/4

DESIGN LATERAL SOIL PRESSURES

**MULTIPLE TIEBACK ROWS** 

SOLDIER PILE

BASE OF EXCAVATION

- for the north, south and east walls. All units in feet and pounds.
- 6. Anchor lengths assume 4.0 KLF bond strenth in anchor zone. The contractor shall select
- acting over a 10 foot wide influence area, per the Geotechnical Report.

**ANCH** ARCH CONT CONTR COORD

> SHORING WALL SECTIONS AND DETAILS SHORING DETAILS

SHORING DETAILS SHORING DETAILS

SHORING WALL SECTIONS

SH-1

SH-2

Path: T:\104351—104700\104554 (333 Elliott)\05 Shoring\333—SH4.dwg Plot date: Jun 08, 2006—06:05:51pm CAD User: RandyF.